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Map 1, showing the distribution of the technique called wicker work

4: Nino

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SF10 Chiriguano SF10

p. 447	p. 448	p. 449
p. 450	p. 451	p. 452

Chart of Positions of End Map, (pp. 447-452).
/facing End Map/

/332 cont./

000 Music of the Mbapa Páure /omitted in the
original source/

Chiriguano carnival 361

Music of the Alleluia /omitted in the
original source/

Bows, arrows, etc. 368

Group of Choroti Indians 384

Choroti Indian houses 392

Girls' school of the San Pascual Mission 401

Schoolgirls at work (San Francisco del
Parapiti) 410

Interior of the San Pascual Church 418

Group of Mataco Indians 422

Group of Toba Indians 430

/ The corrections in the list on p. 33 have been made in
the text of the translation. Page 333 continues with the follow-
ing note concerning the end map./

Note: The map which is found at the end of the work con-
tains the following errors: (1) the juntas of San Antonio should
be of San Francisco; (2) the line which comes out of Cuevo
toward the Azero River is not a river, but a dividing line between
Santa Cruz and Sucre; (3) the missions of the Parapiti occupy
the left bank of said river; (4) Ibo occupies the right bank of the
Cuevo River; (5) the projected city of Manso should be near the
bank of the Pilcomayo River.

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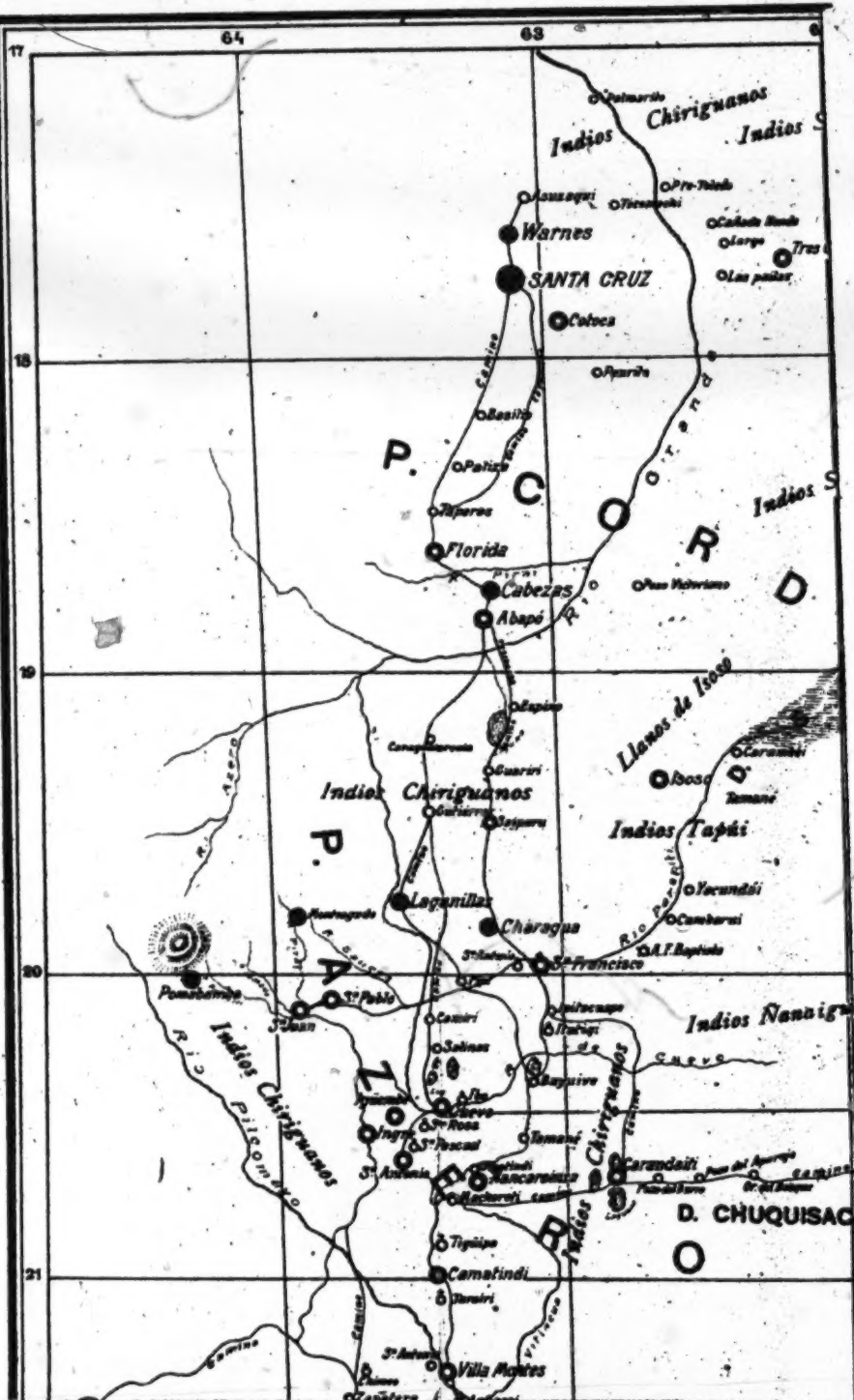
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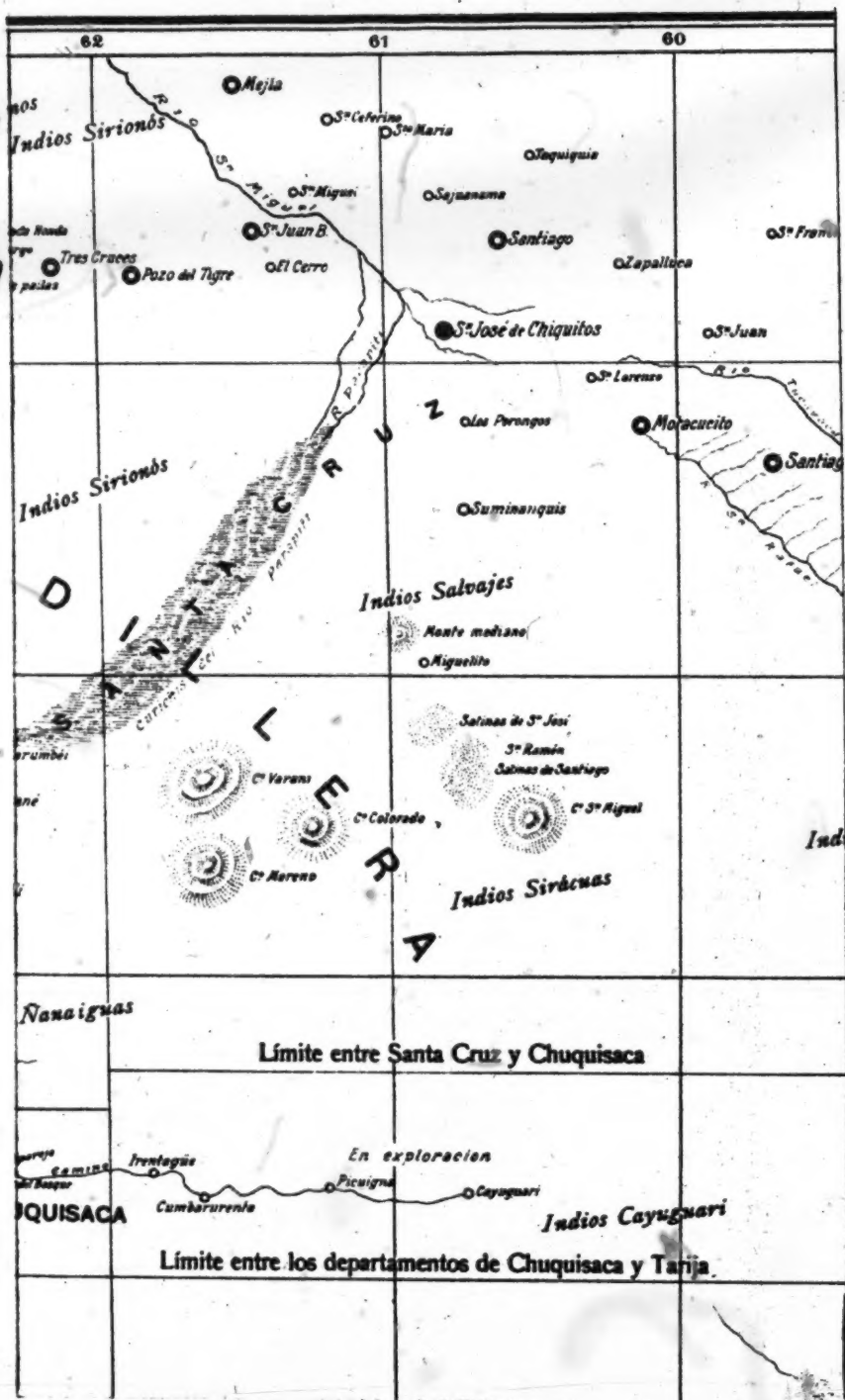
4: Nino--447 M-3 (1893-1911) 1912 SF10 Chiriguano SF10

Map of the Gran Chaco
by Father Bernardino de Nino

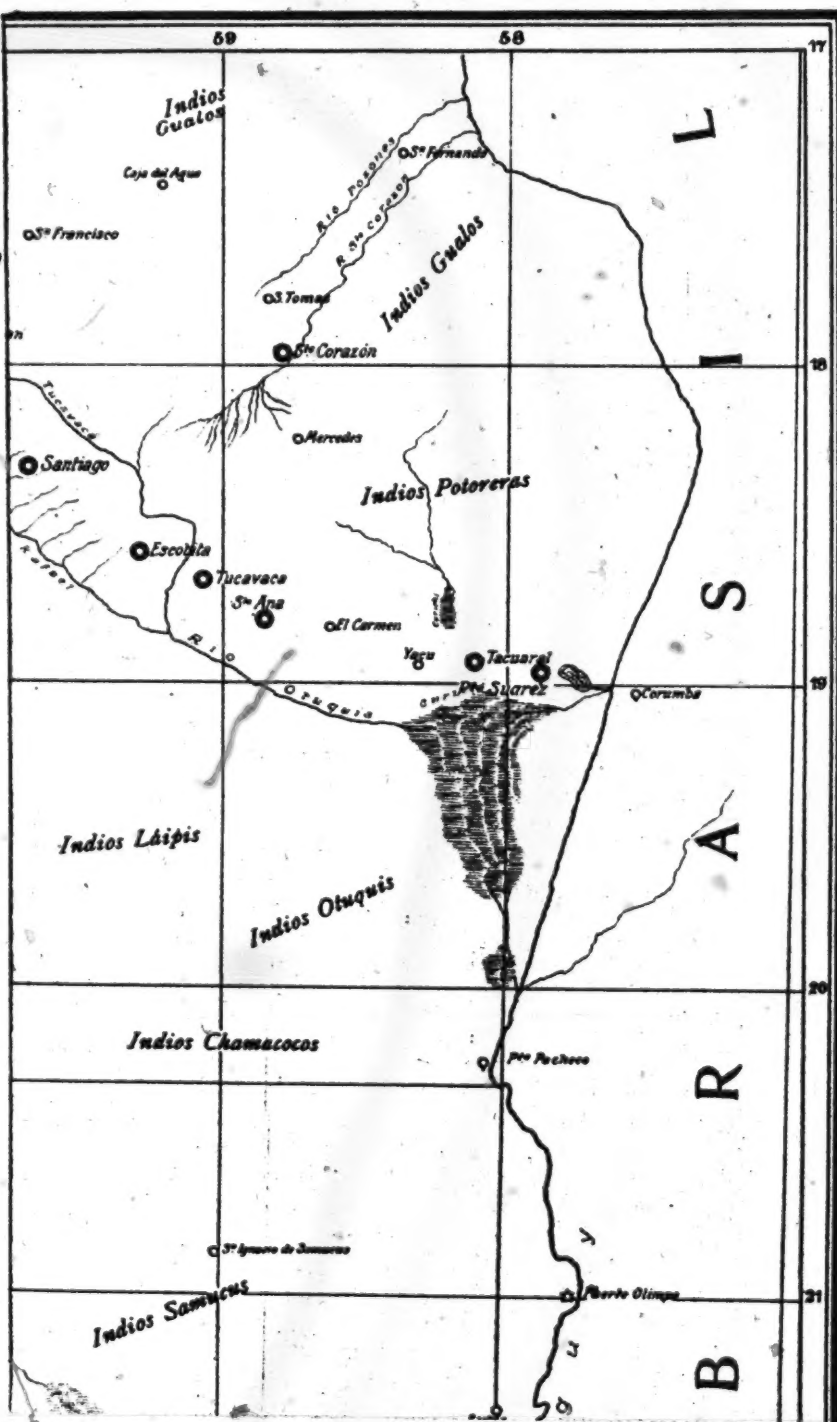


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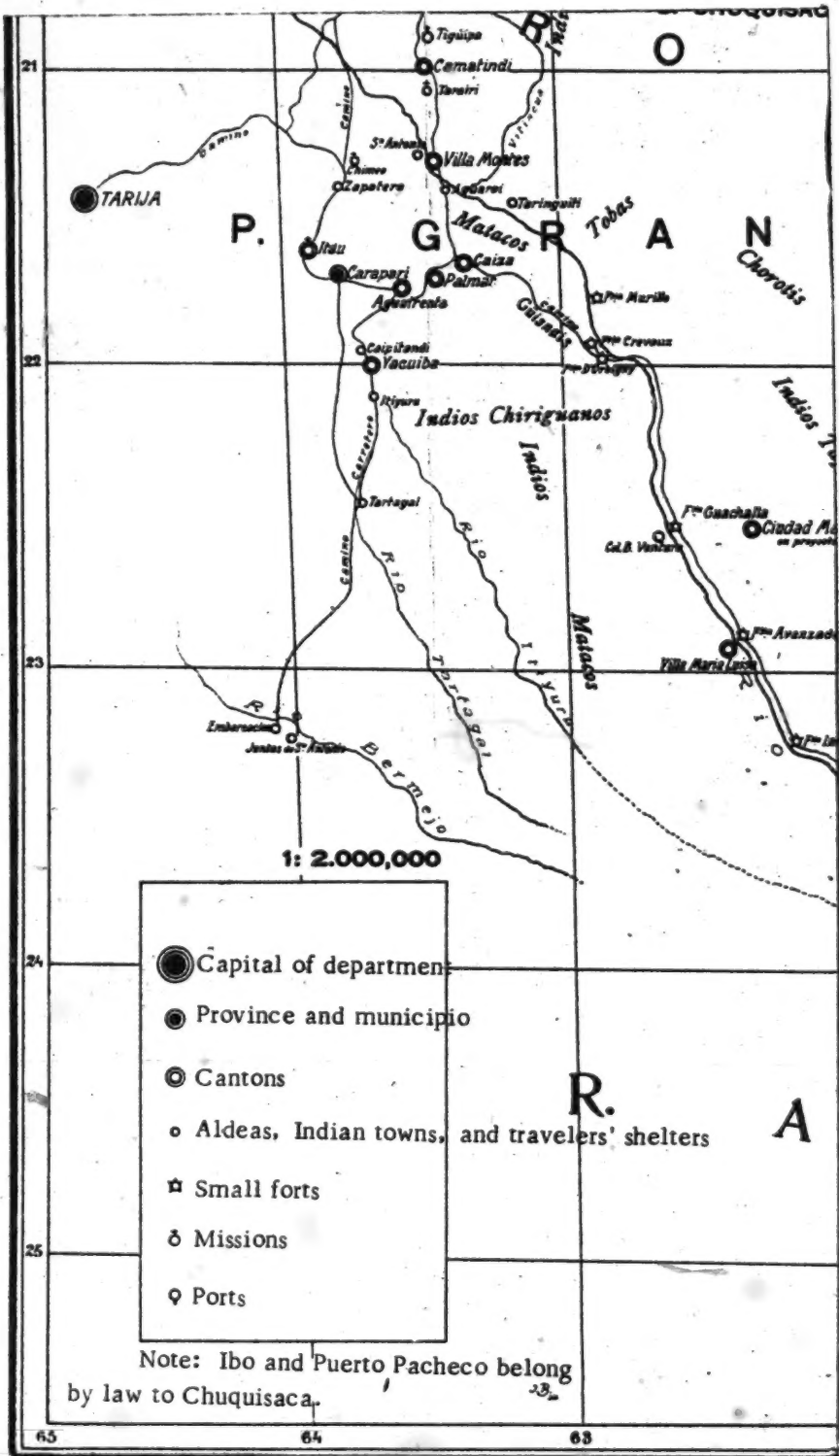
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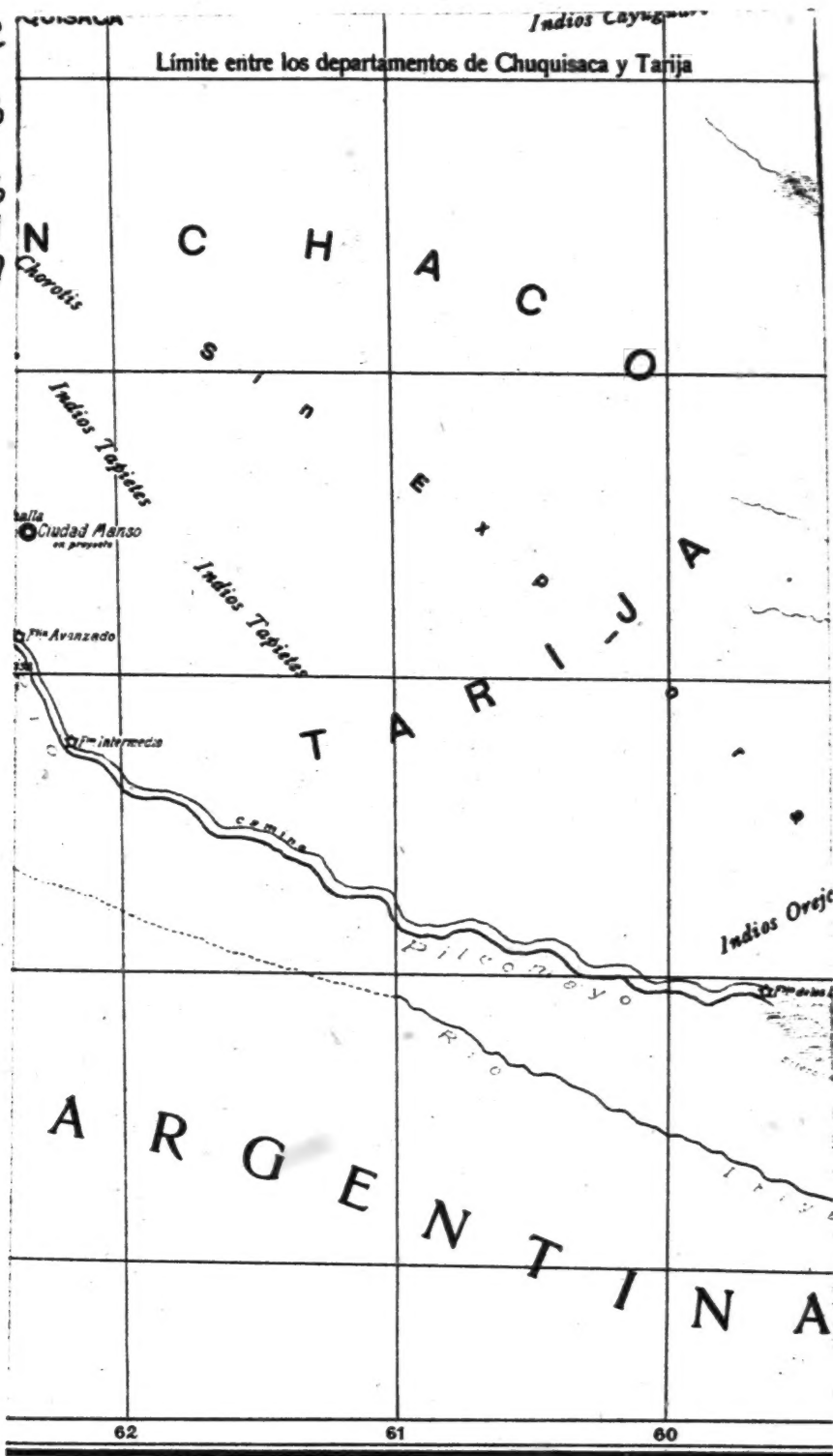
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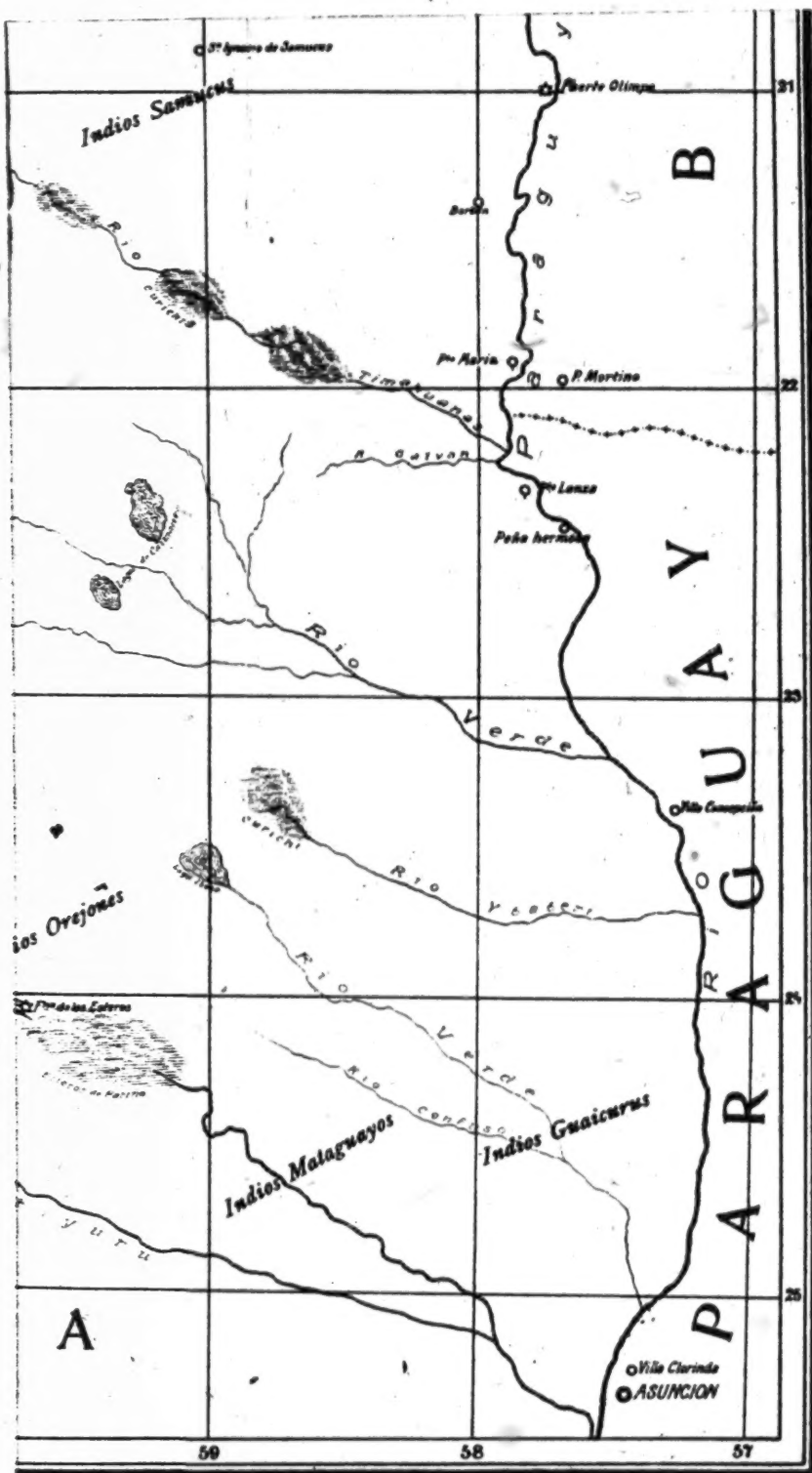
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5: Nordenskiöld

102, 113

SF10 Chiriguano SF10 ●

Chané SF8

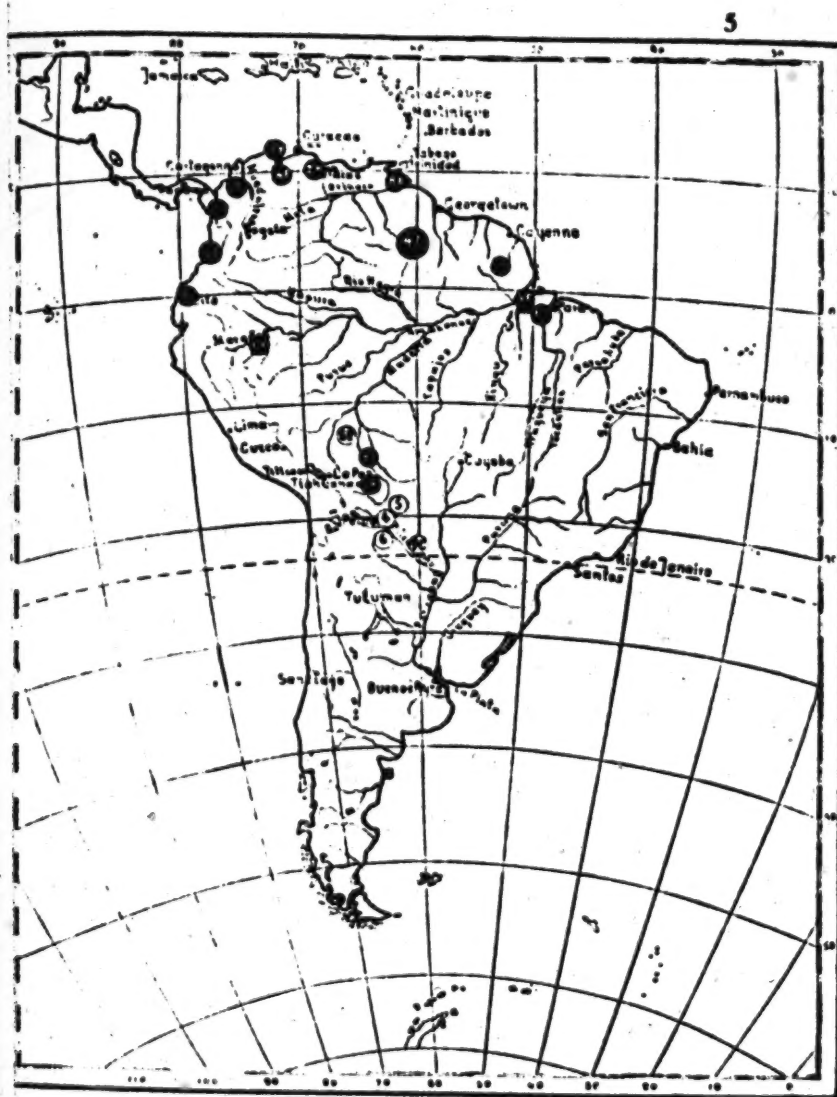
/Bibliographical maps 1-6 appearing on pp. 239-244 of this source (see category 116), show the general areas of ethnographic coverage by the various authors listed in the bibliography during specific time periods. A further explanation of these maps will be found on pp. 237-238./

5: Nordenskiöld E-5, 4 (1908-1909, 1913) 1920

SF10 Chiriguano SF10 ●

Chane SF8

South American Indians 53



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Map 1. The distribution of pile buildings.

- = Dwelling-houses.
○ = Barns.

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[417]

6 The notion that the pile-buildings employed as barns are here of different origin from those used as dwelling-houses, is unlikely. There is nothing in the geographical distribution to support this idea.

Outside their barns the Chiriguano and Chané have ladders consisting of logs in which steps have been hewn.

Table 1.

Pile buildings. Map. 1.

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● 102
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4. Chiriguano.
5. Chané.
6. Mataco-Vejos. Have evidently copied the Chané barns.
18. Quichua.
25. Mojo, MARDAN P. 132. Cooking-shed.
39. Gojjiro, PATER SCHMIDT P. 1064. (after ERNST); Parauhano, JAHN.
47. Indians Roraima: Wapisiana, Arecuna, Macusi, Patamona. PATER SCHMIDT P. 1064; THULIN.
62. Chacobo.
68. Omagua. «Hicieron los indios dentro de sus mismas casas unos tablados de madera, que ellos llaman Iuzas y encima de ellos estuvimos tres meses, que fueron los de Abril, Mayo y Junio con más de seis palmos de agua debajo.
Entraban y salían las canoas dentro de las casas, y de noche quedaban de bajo de los tablados.» LAUREANO DE LA CRUZ P. 88; [MARONI] Vol. XXX, P. 197.
01. Indians on the west coast of Columbia. PIZARRO P. 204; CIEZA DE LEON (I) P. 95; OVIEDO T. 3. P. 8; ANDAGOYA P. 76; ROBLEDO P. 277.
- 3 F. Barbacóa, RIVET (4) AND VERNEAU P. 39.
- 4 F. Indians on and near Lake Maracaibo. NAVARRETE T. III. P. 8; «A quatro dias llegaron à un pueblo de gñerigue-

7

ris, que esta armado sobre madera en el agua en unas ciénegas del mismo río. OVIEDO T. 2, P. 293. (See also P. 294 and P. 300); TOLOSA P. 229.

- 5 F. Indians at the mouth of the Amazon. «A cabo de seis dias de navegacion tomaron una isla en un puerto y ensenada que el río hacia en ella, y como tres tiros de arcabuz, por este puerto y ensenada arriba, dieron con unas casas fuertes, armadas sobre gruesos y recios estantes que tenian hincados en el proprio cabo desta ensenada de río o estero que alli se hacia sobre estos estantes o pilares estaban unas salas de tablas de palmas bravas . . . » ORTIGUERA P. 372.

- 6 F. Indians near Para. «Ils demeurent dans les IOURAS qui sont des maisons faictes à la forme des Ponts aux Changes et de saint Michel de Paris, assises sur le haut de gros arbres plantées en l'eau.» EVREUX P. 28. The civilised Indians in the same region still live in pile-buildings. KOCH-GRÜNBERG (2) T. 1, P. 3; LANGE, Several illustrations.

- 7 p. Oyampi, PATER SCHMIDT P. 1064. (after COUDREAU); Palicours, FAUQUE P. 359.

- 8 X. Warrau, PATER SCHMIDT P. 1064; RALEGH P. 50; LEVEL P. 60.

- 9 C. Mataco-Guisnay. (I saw one single barn on piles among these Indians).

- 1 R. Indians, Darien. OVIEDO T. 2, P. 455.

- 2 R. Caquetios, FEDERMANN P. 191.

- Not on the map Galibi, French Guiana. LOMBARD P. 298.

- Indians Cayambe, Ecuador. FRIEDERICI (5). P. 99 (After MONTESINO and others.)

Pile buildings are among the culture-elements where it is sometimes difficult to decide whether they are Indian or not. In the rubber forests of Bolivia, Peru and Brazil, at favourable spots, are many barracks built on piles. THE-

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is a culture-element so coveted as in a few years to have spread from the Whites in Peru to the interior of the country. When the distribution of the platform bed is closely studied, it will be found that it is evidently a very old culture-element which remains in places where the hammock has not penetrated or has been found unpractical. In the land of the Chiriguano and Chané Indians it is often too cold to sleep in hammocks. A platform bed is therefore preferred by them, especially when they have clothes to put under and over them. Hammocks are few and are mostly used to recline upon during the day. I have endeavoured on the map to show the geographical distribution of the platform bed. The summary does not, however, pretend to be complete. Its aim is mainly to draw attention to a culture-element which has often been overlooked, and which gives me the impression of being older than the hammock by which it has been relegated to certain tracts, particularly on the eastern slopes of the Andes, where it is rather cold to sleep in hammocks, and rather uncomfortable to sleep on the ground, as is the custom up on the high fells or farther to the south.

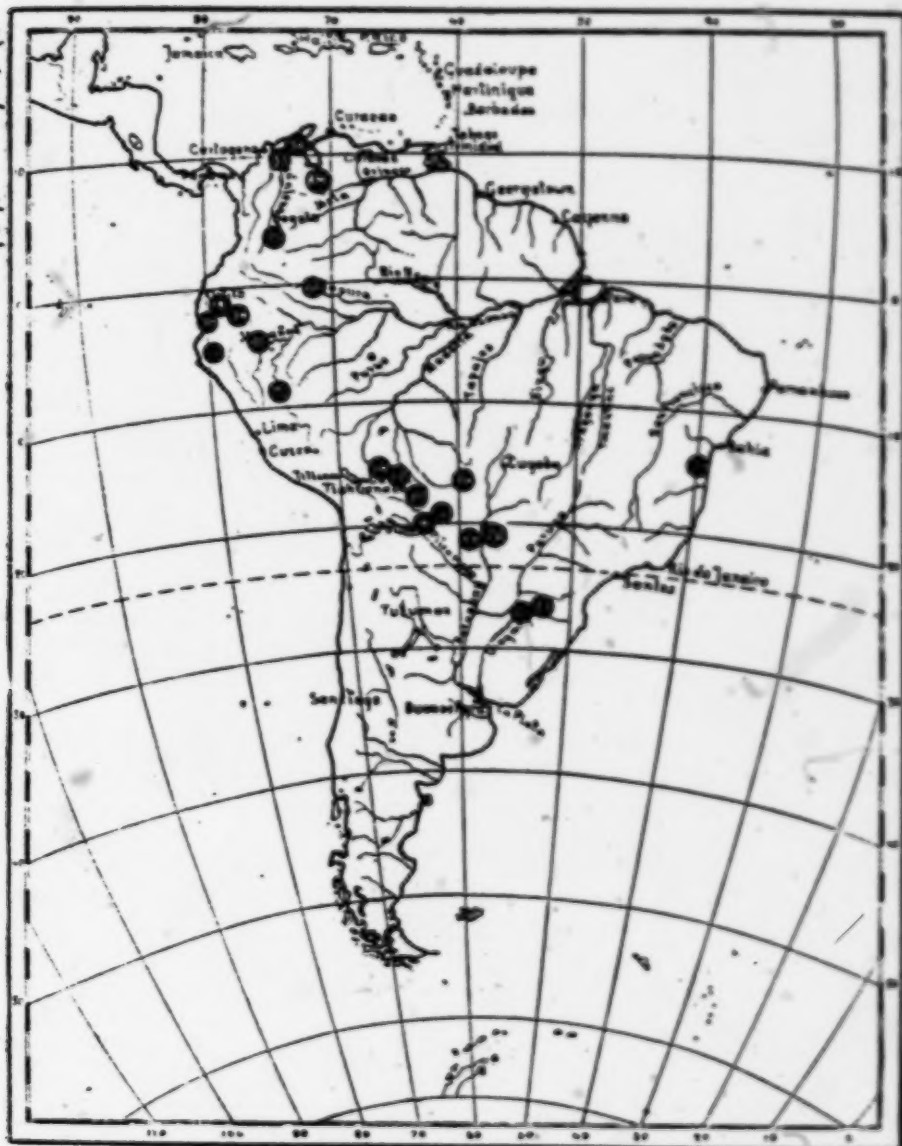
Table 2.

The platform bed (Catre). Map. 2.

4. Chiriguano.
5. Chané. Fig. 2.
18. Quichua, Riobamba, RIVET (2) P. 60.
21. Caingua, AMBROSETTI (7) P. 697.
22. Yuracaré.
23. Churápa.
24. Chimane.
29. Caingang, AMBROSETTI (1) P. 325. Is considered to be post - Columbian.
34. Jivaro, RIVET (1) P. 40.
35. Chimila, BOLINDER (4) P. 52.
36. Ijca, (4) P. 48. Only the medicinemen.

[Text continues on p. 12]

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Map. 2. The distribution of the platform bed (Catre)

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61. The Apaporis Indians, WHIFFEN P. 47.
71. Sipiho, STEINER (3) P. 75.
94. Chiquitos, *Litterae Societatis Jesu* 1594-1595. P. 754; BUNGO P. 343. The men have hammocks, the women platform beds. This implies that fixed beds here are more original than hammocks.
95. Chibcha, OVIEDO T. 2. P. 407.
IV. Guari (Arawaki), AZARA (1) T. 2, P. 89.
3 H. Indians on the coast of Ecuador, BERNINI P. 445.
4 H. Camacari, MARTIUS (1) P. 345.
6 V. Guari, COMINGES P. 178.
7 V. Indians of Chuquimayo, PALOMINO P. XLIX. He made his journey in 1549.
8 M. Indians (Chamas), Sietie de Merida. SALAS P. 282.
9 P. Neveio, CHANTRE y HERRERA P. 143. Mainer, SAA-REIRA P. CXLIV. «chutmen en barbascoas ó catiños con toldos.»

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In the regions I visited it was only the Siriono, Huarano and Huari who had hammocks of palm-fibre or bast. The other tribes who employ this form of bed have hammocks of cotton. The Chané hammocks are of cotton or caraguata²⁾. The Chiriguano have hammocks of cotton, occasionally of wool. IM THURN and K. v. D. STEINER had already pointed out that, while cotton hammocks appear to be a Carib-culture-element, the palm-fibre hammock is of Arawak origin. PATER SCHMIDT then thoroughly investigated the distribution of hammocks of various materials, confirming the theories of IM THURN and K. v. D. STEINER and showing, moreover, that the Guaraní peoples, as a rule, have cotton hammocks.

²⁾ In net-technique.

³⁾ Acerca de la Compañía de Jesus. P. CIV The author speaks of two kind of hammocks from these Indians. Probably one of them were of Caraguata. I am not quite sure if he speaks of the Chané or the Chiriguano or of both «chutmen muy grandes palos y de otros conigan sus barbascoas, que son unas mantas grandes ó tejidos de algodón ó hechas de red.»



Map 3. Distribution of the hammock.

Hammock used as a bed.

- = of cotton, □ = of palm-leaf or bark, ■ = wavy of cotton, wavy of bark,
 ■ = wavy of palm-leaf, wavy of cotton, ■ = either of cotton, palm-leaf or bark,
 ▲ = Hammock used as a litter.



Map 4. The distribution of the hunting net.

South American Indians 53

39

C
226 Ceed poles that are used both as fish spears and to punt their
411 rafts along.

*171 It is not unlikely at all that it is the multi-pointed pole
which has suggested the fish spear. These poles are multi-
pointed in order that they may be used in swamps, to punt
their canoes along. It was natural that the Indians should
try with these poles to have a thrust at any fish they might
see. Then, if they migrated to a district where many-point-
ed poles were no longer needed, these poles lived on as
fishspears.

C
226 As I have already mentioned the Chiriguano shoot fish
411 with a bow and arrow. For this purpose they sometimes,
though not always, use many-pointed arrows. I have seen
two different types which are depicted here (fig. 15). One
has two wooden points, the other which was used at Rio
Parapiti for shooting small fish, has many points of cactus
spikes. Two or three-pointed arrows used for shooting fish
are spread in South America chiefly in the water region of
the Amazon, as indicated on map 5 and table 4.

Ce
226 I have not visited any Chané who live where they are
411 able to use this method of fishing. Among the arrows in
my collection there are no multipointed ones that came from
them.

As seen from map 5 and table 4, the many-pointed
fish-arrow seems to be a cultural element that came to the
Chiriguano from the north part of S. America, most likely
from Mojos. I have seen the harpoon arrow neither among
the Chiriguano nor the Chané.

Table 4.

C
Ce The following tribes use multi-pointed fishing-arrows. Map 5.

- | | | |
|------|-----|---|
| 102 | 4. | Chiriguano, Fig. 15. Two or many points. |
| 226 | 31. | Trio, GOEJE (1) Pl. V. Fig. 9. Three-pointed. |
| 411 | 33. | Campa, THERESE V. BAYERN (2) Vol. 2, Pl. 1,7 |
| *171 | | Four-pointed. |

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South American Indians 53

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- C
Ce 41. Pauserna, Two-pointed.
● 102 43. Huanyam, Three-pointed.
226 47 a. Patamona, THULIN G. M. Three-pointed.
411 48. Indians Northwestern Brazil, KOCH-GRÜNBERG
*171 (2) T. 2. P. 230. Two-pointed.
S Not on Schakaja—Rio Orinoco. RATZEL Vol. I. Pl. 24.
102 the map Three-pointed.
226 55. Indians, coast of Guiana. STEDMAN T. 2, P. 109;
BARRERE P. 169; QUANDT. Fig. 6. Three to five
pointed.
63. Yamiaca, Four-pointed. For bird-shooting. Pro-
bably also used for fishing.
64. Huari, Two or three-pointed. Nambicuara, RO-
QUETTE-PINTO (2) P. 184. Two, three and four-
pointed.
70. Piro, Upper Rio Purus. KOCH-GRÜNBERG, Com-
municated by letter.
V3. Caripou, MOCQUET Fig. CC. Three-pointed.
6X. Tambopata-Guarayo. Three-pointed.
2M. Wapisiana. FARABEE Fig. 13. Three-pointed.

C I have not seen these Indians fish with poison. At the
Ce Upper Rio Pilcomayo, however, I heard in 1913 that the
226 Chiriguano know how to poison the water with a certain
kind of bark as a means of catching fish. A great number
of plants are used by S. American Indians for this purpose,
particularly in the basin of the Amazon.¹⁾ On the map
and table, I have endeavoured in some measure to eluci-
date the distribution of this fishing-method. Curiously enough
KARL V. D. STEINEN did not see this method of fishing
among the Indians tribes at the upper Rio Xingü.²⁾
I have neither seen it myself nor heard of it among the
Indians in El Gran Chaco. Nor does MAX SCHMIDT men-
tion fishing with poison from the Guató.

¹⁾ See further KOCH-GRÜNBERG (2) T. 2.

²⁾ (3) P. 235.

5: Nordenskiöld E-5,4 (1908-1909, 1913) 1920

SF10 Chiriguano SF10

Chane SF8

South American Indians 53

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Map. 5. The distribution of the multi-pointed fishing arrow.

Table 3.

Fishing with poison. Map 6.

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4. Chiriguano.
 10. Araucanians, MOLINA P. 188; GUEVARA (1) P. 90.
 13. Karajá, KRAUSE P. 250.
 15. Kayapó, KRAUSE P. 386.
 18. Quichua, COBO T. 4. P. 227.
 21. Cañiguá, AMBROSETTI (7) P. 728.
 23. Churápa.
 24. Chimáne.
 25. Mojo, EDER P. 303—304.
 30. Guyaqui, AMBROSETTI (7) P. 728.
 31. Roukoyennes, CREVAUX. P. 287, 289.
 33. Campa, GRANDIDIER P. 142.
 34. Jivaro, RIVET (1) P. 57.
 37. Motilon, BOLINDER (2) P. 36.
 38. Tupi, VASCONCELLOS P. LXXVIII.
 40. Guarayú, In the missions.
 45. Botocud-Indians, WIED P. 31.
 47. Patamona, THULIN; Wapisiana, FARABEE P. 59.
 48. Indians northwestern Brazil, KOCH-GRÜNBERG (2) T. 2. P. 48. with literature.
 49. Araona, ARMENTIA (2) P. 141.
 51. Siriono, HERZOG P. 79.
 55. Indians Coast of Guiana, BIET P. 358; STEDMAN T. 2. P. 119.
 58. Cavina, Tumupasa, cultivate plants for their poison.
 61. Indians Rio Yapurá and Rio Iça, WHIFFEN P. 113.
 62. Chacobo.
 74. Tamanaco, GILIJ. P. 325.
 77. Tapirapé, KRAUSE P. 407.
 79. Guinau and Yekuáná, Phot. KOCH-GRÜNBERG.
 90. Chipaya and Curuahé, SNETHLAGE P. 77.
 94. Chiquitos, FERNANDEZ P. 46.
 99. Cumanagoto, CAULIN, P. 90.

- 6 P. Aguaruna, QUINTANILLA P. 79; HABICH P. 172.
 IX. Colorado, RIVET (3) P. 57.
 IC. Paéz, URICOECHA (2) P. 77.
 7 F. Half civilized Indians, Lower Tapajos, BATES P. 200.
 4 J. Caxinauá, ABREU P. 36.
 7 S. Arawaks, IM THURN P. 234.
 8 S. Indians Orinoco, GUMILLA T. I, P. 322.
 9 S. Maynas, CHANTRE Y HERRERA P. 106; SAABEDRA P.
 CXLVII.
 1 T. Leco, WEDDEL P. 448.
 2 T. Indians at Schapaja, near Moyobamba, HERNDON
 P. 165.
 3 T. Acoqua, Oyapoc, Guiana, FAUQUE P. 318.
 4 T. Indians Rio Ucayali, CASTELNAU Vol. 4. P. 446-447.
 X 7. Indians Rio Amazonas, ACUÑA P. 71.
 I Indians Paraguay, DOBRIZHOFFER T. I, P. 344.
 104. * Rio Casanare, RIVERO P. 8¹).
 105. * Rio Negro, RIBEIRO DE SAMPAIO. P. 21¹).

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The Chiriguano and the Chané fish with dip-nets both
 in the Rio Parapiti and in the Rio Pilcomayo. Those used
 in the Rio Parapiti are small and the meshes fine, as only
 small fish occur there. They seem to be dwarfed speci-
 mens of the big nets used in the Rio Pilcomayo. I know
 too little about the distribution of different types of nets
 in S. America to try to show their geographical distribution.
 Dip-nets like those used by the Chiriguano and Chané I
 have only seen among the Choroti, Ashlnslay, Mataco, [71]*
 Toba and Tapiete.

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On the Upper Rio Pilcomayo the Chiriguano build great
 dams of stone in which they catch fish when the fish are
 making their way up the river. Such damming contrivances
 are also mentioned by CORNEJO²) from the Chiriguano

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¹) After FRIDERICI. Communicated by letters.

²). P. 66.

5: Nordenskiöld

E-5A (1908-1909, 1913)

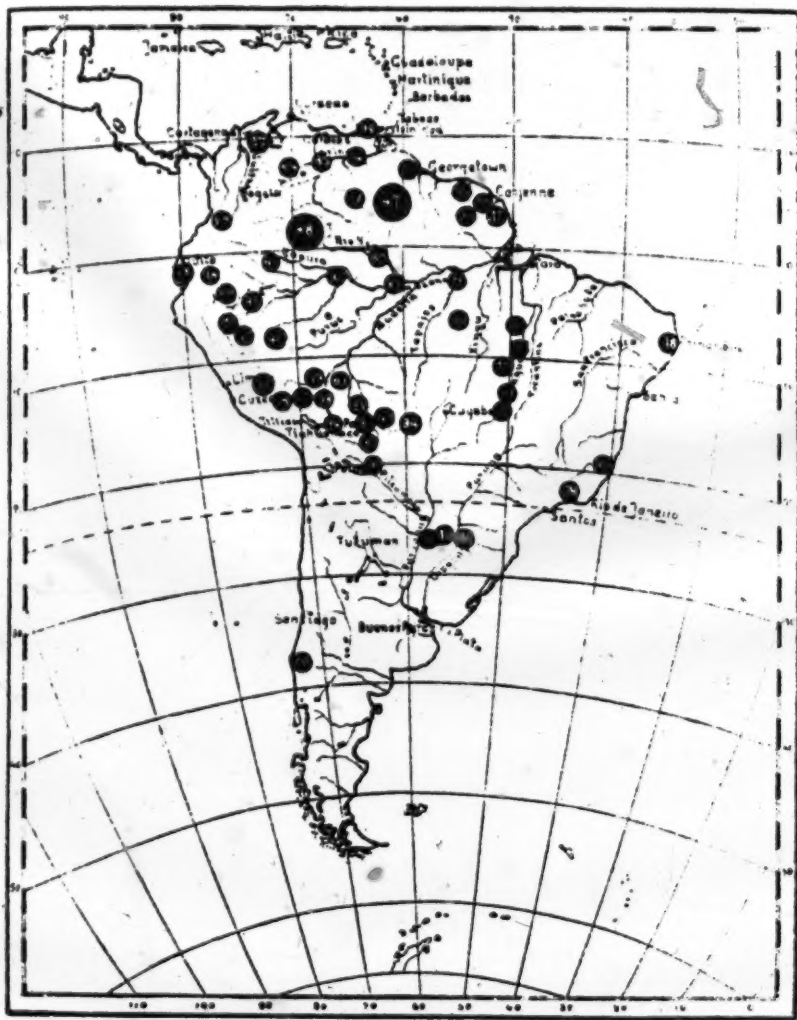
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SF10 Chiriguano SF10

Chane SF8

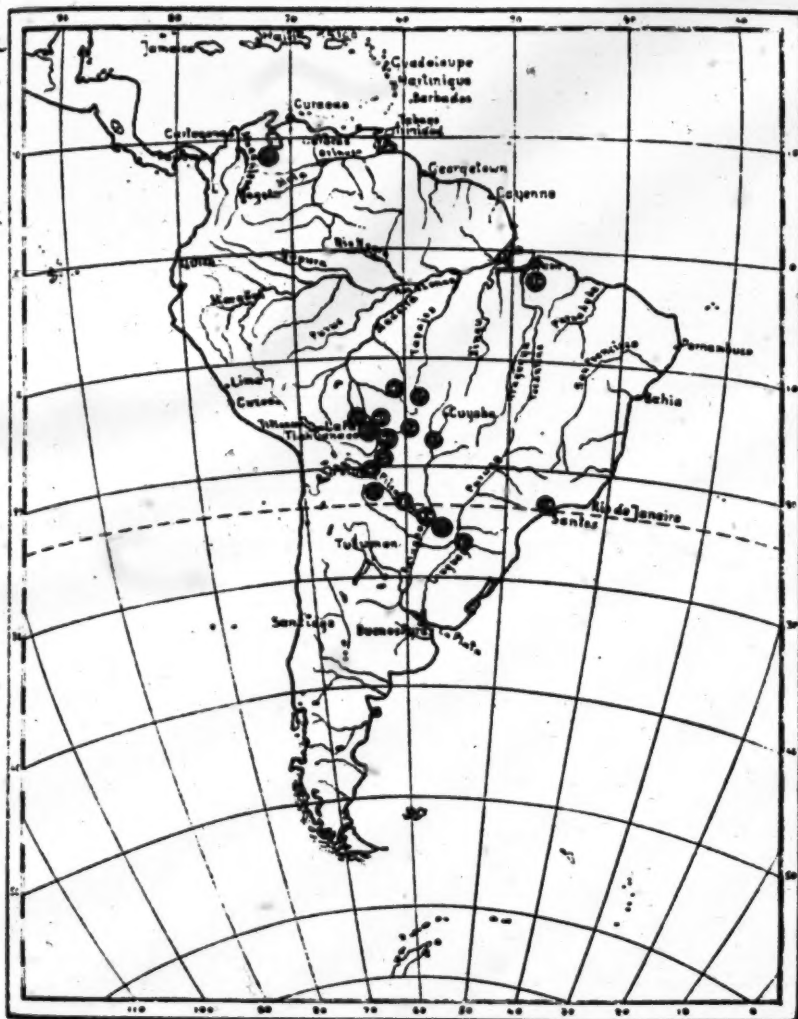
South American Indians 53

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Map. 6. The distribution of fishing with poison.

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Map. 7. The distribution of the Tipoy.

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put down and they feared the snakes. The Guarayú have bearing-bands which are made in the very same technique as most hammocks. Such bearing-bands were also used by the Carios¹⁾ in Southern Brazil.

Table 8.

The distribution of the tipoy. Map. 7.

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2. Ashluslay, G. M. Woven without seam. Wool.
4. Chiriguano, R. M. E. 8. Woven without seam. Wool or Cotton.
5. Chané, R. M. P. 130. Woven without seam. Wool or Cotton.
6. Mataco, R. M. M. 166. Woven without seam. Wool.
20. Paressi, MAX SCHMIDT (4) P. 217. Woven without seam. Cotton.
25. Mojo, CASTILLO P. 324.
38. Carios, STADEN.
40. Guarayú (Guarayos).
41. Guarayú (Pauserna), G. M. Woven without seam, cotton
45. Gorocotoque, SCHMIDEL (1) P. 264.
51. Siriono. Made in hammock technique.
94. Chiquito, BURGOS P. 341.
98. Ararandeuára. (Tembé). I have gathered from LANGE's photographs that Ararandeuára-girls wear quite short Tipoy in ordinary hammock technique; BARBOSA-RODRIGUES (2) P. 42.
1. Guarani, Paraguay. AZARA (2) P. 416.
- 5 P. Xarayes, NÚÑEZ CABEZA DE VACA. T. 1, P. 300.
- X 4. Payaguá, AZARA (2) P. 360.
- I F. Indians near Lake Maracaibo. OVIEDO Vol. 2, P. 285. «Tomaron unas indias vestidas unas sayas textidas sin costura, que les tomaba desde la cabeza hasta los pies, e unos capillos como de frayles».

¹⁾ STADEN (2) Fig. P. 153.

Table 9.

The distribution of stained teeth. Map 8.

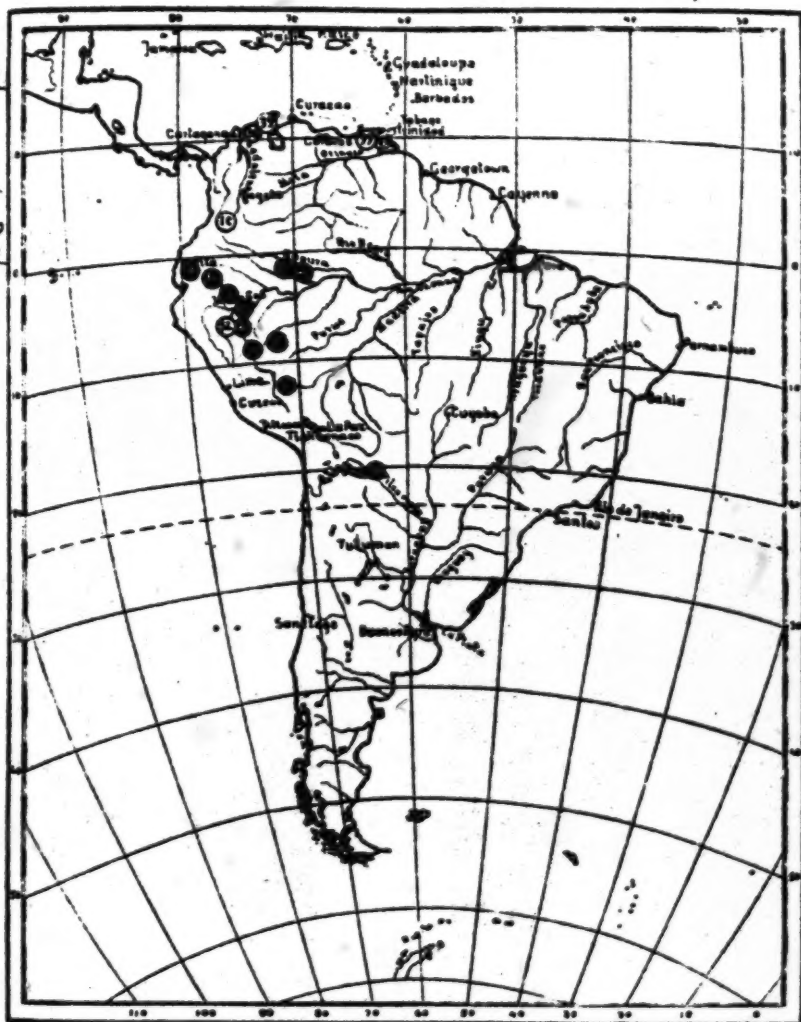
- C
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4. Chiriguano, VIEDMA P. 181. Men and woman.
 - 4L. Caxinaua, CAPISTRANO DE ABREU P. 459.
 - 5L. Indians north of Peru, POEPPIG Vol. 2, P. 253. Men.
 34. Jivaro, HERMESSEN P. 440. Men.
 36. Ijca, BOLINDER (4) P. 114. Men.
 39. Goijiro, WAITZ Vol. 3, P. 373.
 46. Conibo, RAIMONDI P. 667. See also CASTELNAU Vol. 4, P. 568.
 61. WHIFFEN P. 88. «Among the Orahone, and also among some of the Iça and Yapurá Indians, the women cover their teeth and their finger-nails with a black pigment. The paint is never allowed to work off entirely, fresh designs being superimposed before the original has quite disappeared.»
 70. Piro, RAIMONDI P. 667. The Piro is also called «Chontaquiro». Chonta = black wood, quiro = tooth.
 71. Sipibo, Setebo, RAIMONDI P. 667; SMYTH and LOWE P. 211 write about the Indians in Sarayacu: «but their custom of staining their teeth dark blue, with a plant they call mucumucu, produces a very disgusting effect on their countenance.» The Indians in Sarayacu were Panos, Setebos, Conibos, Shipebos and Sencis.
 99. CUMANOGOTO, GOMARA P. 405; BENZONI P. 4, 9. «They make a certain mixture to preserve the teeth, with oyster shells of the sort that produce pearls, burning them with the leaves of the laxi, and then adding a little water, so that the mixture looks like the whitest lime; and this they spread over the teeth, which become black as charcoal».
- LAS CASAS V. 63, P. 436. «Vieron ellos tambien, y yo despues que acostumbran los hombres traer en la boca cierta hierba todo el dia mascando, la que, teniendo los dientes blanquisimos comunmente, se

[text continues on p. 88]

South American Indians 53

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Map. 8. The distribution of stained teeth.

● = Intentional staining of the teeth. ○ = Teeth stained black by chewing coca and lime.

les ponen una costra en ellos más negra que la más negra azabaja que puede ser; » Las Casas speaks of the expedition of PER ALONSO NIÑO Y CRISTÓBAL GUERRA 1499.

MARTYR P. 368. «Between the ages of ten to twelve years when puberty declares itself, they chew, all day long, leaves of trees, as thick as a nut, taking no other food nor drink. With this substance they blacken their teeth till they are the colour of a dead coal. They contemptuously call the Spaniards women and children, because the latter like to have white teeth; or likewise wild animals, because they let their hair and beards grow. Their teeth last a lifetime and they are ignorant of the aches which sometimes oblige us to have our molars removed. Their teeth never decay». (The Eighth Decade)

RUIZ BLANCO P. 58, medicine-men. «dos calabacillas en una traen una yerba tostada que llaman a y o, que mascan y es buena para la dentadura, y en otra una calecilla con que ponen los dientes negros.»

SIMON (1) P. 316.

1 c. Paez, MANUEL RODRIGUEZ P. 25. «Mascan continuamente, aquella su yerva diabolica, la coca, de que tienen negros como una pez los dientes».....

6 P. Aguaruno, MURO P. 199.

4 S. Miraña, MARTIUS (1) Vol. I, P. 536. Men

9 S. Maynas, CHANTRE Y HERRERA P. 63. «Firme la dentadura y por todo igual, cuando no la dañan con el mascar continuo hierbas de zumo negro; es sumamente blanca y la conservan hasta la vejez. Tienen, algunas naciones, por adorno y por moda tener los dientes y labios de color negro, y á este fin, mascan hierbas y tallos cuyo zumo mezclado con ceniza que meten en la boca, hace, con el beneficio de la saliva, un negro que dura por muchos dias. Mas, no contentos con una tintura, dan á lo menos cada dos dias este barniz

á dientes y labios para conservarlos así más lustrosos. Causa grima el ver cómo refriegan los labios con lo más áspero de la hoja del maíz para quitar el tinte antiguo hasta desollarlos, y echar sangre para que de esta manera asiente mejor el nuevo, y brille más por fresco y reciente.*

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IX. Colorado, RIVET (3) P. 188.

(70.) Manobamba (Yanaximes), BALBOA Chap. 8;

SARMIENTO P. 96. «Conquistó TOPA INGA y sus capitanes desta vez cuatro grandes naciones. La primera fué la de los indios llamados Opataries y la otra llamado Manusuyo y la tercera se dice de los Manaries o Yanaximes que quiere decir los de las bocas negras.» Yana = black, simi = mouth. Near Cuzco, not marked on the map. Possibly identical with Piro (70).*

BOLINDER, who has observed that the Ijca's teeth are stained black by their chewing coca and lime,¹⁾ has advanced the opinion that the staining of teeth among the Cumanogoto may not have been purposely done, but caused by the lime that was chewed with coca. I believe that BOLINDER may be right in this supposition. As early a writer as RUIZ BLANCO²⁾, who lived in many years in Cumaná, considered that the lime chewed with coca was the cause of blackened teeth.

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In N. Peru³⁾, where lime is chewed with coca, the Indians have black teeth. In the rest of Peru, where coca is chewed with the ashes of quinoa-haulm and other plants, the Indians' teeth do not get black from coca chewing. This corroborates the assumption of BOLINDER that the teeth of the Cumanogoto were blackened by the lime they chew-

¹⁾ (4) F. 122.

²⁾ P. 52.

³⁾ «Without doubt the lime destroys the teeth and consequently the Peruvian «coqueros» have disgustingly black and carious rows of teeth.» PORRIG Vol. 2, P. 253.

5: Nordenskiöld E-5 (1908-1909, 1913) 1920

SF10 Chiriguano SF10

Chané SF8

South American Indians 53

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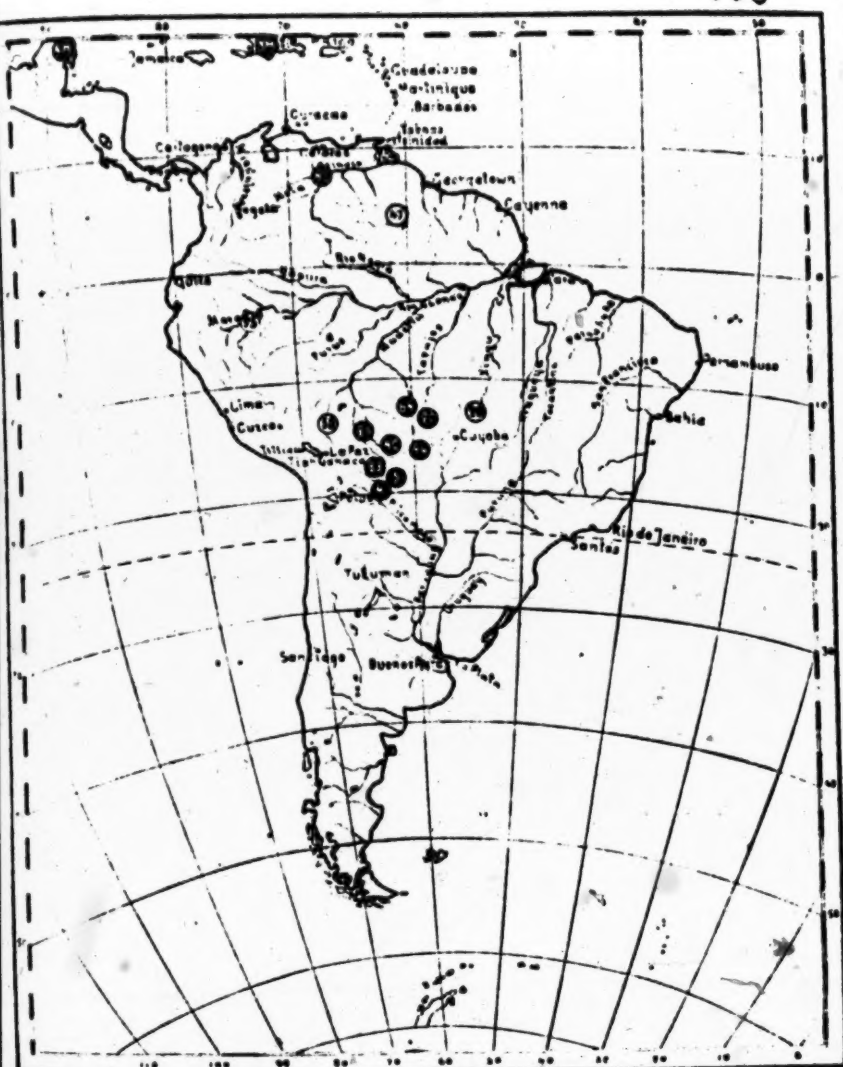
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Map. 9. The distribution of games with india-rubber balls.

players not being allowed to touch the ball with their hands, but having to catch and butt it with their heads, shoulders, hips or feet. ○ = rules of the game unknown.

Chiriguano; 5 = Chané; 20 = Pareasi-Kabisi; 23 = Churapa; 25 = Mojo; 28 = Auetó; 47 = Itatines (Guaraya); 58 = Indians, British Guiana; 64 = Huari; 88 = Otomac; 94 = Chiquitos; 3M = Indians, Haiti; 4M = Indians, Yucatan; 98 Maynas.

5: Nordenskiöld E-5, 4 (1908-1909, 1913) - 1920

SF10 Chiriguano SF10 ●

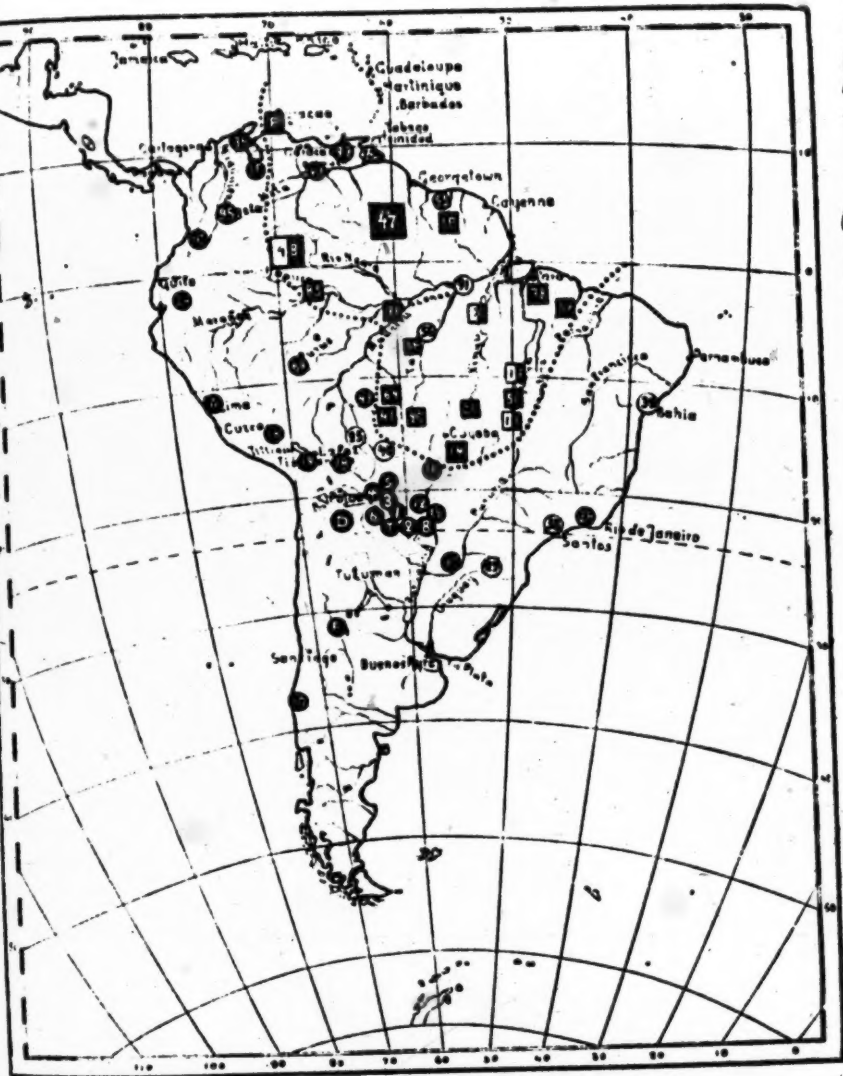
Chane SF8

South American Indians 53

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Map. 10. The distribution of the trumpet.

● End-blown trumpets. ■ Side-blown trumpets. = S. and W. distribution of side-blown trumpets. □ Both end-blown and side-blown trumpets occur. ○ Trumpets occur or have occurred but I do not know whether they were end-blown or side-blown.

5: Nordenskiöld E-5,4 (1908-1909, 1913) 1920

SF10 Chiriguano SF10

Chane SF8

South American Indians 53

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Map. 11. The distribution of the pan-pipe.

gation of VON HORNBORSTEL points to the panpipe being an Andine culture-element — at least in N. W. Brazil.

Table 13. Map. 10.

End-blown trumpet.¹⁾

1. Choroti.
2. Ashluslay.
3. Tapiete.
4. Chiriguano, R. M. E. 511, E. 573. (without mouth-piece).
5. Chané, R. M. P. 106. (with mouthpiece).
6. Mataco.
7. Toba.
8. Lengua, HAWTREY P. 293.
10. Araucanians, GUEVARA (1) P. 170.
12. Mbayá, SÁNCHEZ-LABRADOR Vol. 2, P. 4.
13. Karajá, KRAUSE P. 316.
16. Guató, MAX SCHMIDT (3) P. 309.
18. Quichua. «Quepa es una suerte de trompetilla que hazen de un calabazo largo.» «Tocan asimismo caracoles.» COBO, T. 4, P. 229.
19. Aymara.
30. Guayaqui, KUNIKE Fig. 8.
34. Jivaro, RIVET (1) P. 53.
36. Ijca, BOLINDER (4) P. 269. Köggaba, BRETTE P. 452.
38. Tupinambá, LERY Plate P. 240.
43. Huanyam, G. M. 15. I. 590.
48. Indians Northwestern-Brazil. KOCH-GRÜNBERG (2) P. Vol. 1, Fig. 116 and 196.
55. Caribs, Surinam, ENCYCLOPÆDIE P. 495. Letter from JOSSELIN DE JONG. (Museum Leiden, Serie 1817 nrs. 193 and 194.)
69. Ipurina, EHRENREICH (2) P. 71; STERRE P. 378.

¹⁾ I have assumed all the shell trumpets to be end-blown. Side-blown shell trumpets are, as far I know, unknown from S. America.

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95. Chibcha, RESTREPO P. 106.
 99. Cumanagoto, GOMARA P. 207.
 - A. Indians on the coast of Peru, MEAD (1).
 - IC. Paéz, PITTIER DE FABREGA P. 324.
 - D. Puna de Jujuy and Quebrada del Toro, ERIC VON ROSEN (4) P. 154 and P. 205.
 - F. San Juan, DEBENEDETTI (4) P. 235.
 - X. Yuruna, M. f. V. B. (V. B. 1725).
 - 1 F. Indians, Sierra Mene. OVIEDO T. 2, P. 282.
 - V 7. Saliva, GUMILLA T. I, P. 217.
- Side-blown trumpets.*
13. Karajá, KRAUSE P. 316.
 14. Bororó, KARL VON DEN STEINEN (3) P. 496.
 20. Paressi, MAX SCHMIDT (4).
 28. Kamayurá. M. f. V. B. (V. B. 2940.)
 41. Pauserna, G. M. 15. I. 847.
 47. Indians Roraima, G. M. 12. I. 50.
 48. Indians Northwestern—Brazil, KOCH-GRÜNBERG (2) Fig. 140.
 50. Šavajé, KRAUSE P. 365.
 64. Huari.
 85. Juri, RATZEL Vol. I, P. 464.
 98. Tembé, BARBOSA RODRIGUEZ (2) P. 43.
 - P. Island of Aruba, Ethnographical Museum in Leiden. Série 472, Nr. 9. Kindly communicated by Dr. JOSSE-LIN DE JONG.
 - X. Yuruna, M. f. V. B. (V. B. 1726, V. B. 1728 b, B. 1727).
 - 1 P. Negroes, Surinam, R. M. Collection of Baron AXEL KLINKOWSTRÖM.
 - 3 P. Mauhé, RATZEL Vol. I, Plate P. 497.
 - 5 H. Parentintin(?), Rio Tapajos. (Fig. 37 D). It is probably correct to assume that these trumpets are from the Rio Tapajos region. It is very doubtful if they are from the Parentintin, as they form part of an old collection (Dr. CASTRO's) which seems to be rather carelessly labelled.
 - 5 X. Canella, KISSENBERTH (1) P. 51.

Trumpets of which little is known.

25. Mojo, CASTILLO P. 341. The horns for the trumpets the Indians brought from Sta Cruz de la Sierra. EDER P. 334. «primum cucurbitis oblongis aut rotundis constat; illas more tubarum, has inserta fistula inflant».
29. Caingang, BLEYER P. 835; D'ESCRAGNOLLE TAU-NAV P. 578.
38. Tupi, Coast of Brazil. SOARES DE SOUZA P. 300. (Tupinambá), P. 312 (Tupinacé), P. 314. (Amoipira); LERY P. 234; «blasen in bosaunen von kár-bissen gemacht.» STADEN.
40. Itatines, LITTERAE ANNUAE 1594—1595 P. 751.
56. Mundrucú, TOCANTINS P. 134.
91. Indians Rio Amazonas, CARVAJAL P. 64.

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Table 14.

The pan-pipe. Map. II.

4. ? Chiriguano.
5. Chané, R. M. P. 174.
11. Chamacoco, PATER SCHMIDT P. 1060.
13. Karajá, EHRENREICH (2) P. 24.
18. Quichua, COBO Vol. 4, P. 229. Museum Copenhagen (H 1057), Quito.
19. Aymara.
20. Paressi, MAX SCHMIDT (4) P. 240.
22. Yuracaré, NORDENSKIÖLD (9) Fig. 57.
23. Churápa, R. M. Tj. 33.
24. Chimáne, G. M. 15. I. 1001.
25. Mojo, EDER P. 332, Fig. 8.
28. Indians upper Rio Xingú, K. v. D. STEINEN (3) P. 327.
31. Ojana, Trio, GÖRJE (1) Pl. VII, 13.
33. Campa, ORDINAIRE P. 281.
36. Ijca, Kögaba, BOLINDER (4) P. 263.
37. Motilon, " " P. 270.
40. Guarayú (Guarayos), R. M. G. 47.

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- 534 41. Pausetna, G. M. 13. 1. 848.
●102 43. Huanyam, G. M. 13. 1. 905.
7 171 48. Indians Northwestern Brazil, KOCH-GUTWERNIG (2).
S PATER SCHMIDT P. 1060.
102 54. Guahibo, R. M. H. M. K. II. 7.
171 55. Carila, French Guiana, BARRENE P. 132.
534 58. Cavina, G. M. 13. 1. 1964.
61. Indians Rio Yapurá, WHIFFEN P. 210, Pl. XLIX
62. Chacobo, R. M. Ch. 73.
67. Seyá, K. v. D. STEINEN (1) P. 347.
68. Onagwa, PATER SCHMIDT P. 1060.
74. Tamaraco, GILJ Vol. 2, P. 275.
85. Juri, RATEL Vol. 1, P. 464.
A. Found on the coast of Peru. MEAD (1).
7C. Honama, G. M. 13. 1. 1270.
3D. Cocoma, PATER SCHMIDT P. 1060.
E. Inaguita, AMBROSETTI (6) Segunda parte, P. 489.
Earthen vessel representing a figure with a pan-flute
in the hands found at Amakha, Valle Calchaquí, Pro-
vincia de Tucuman. AMBROSETTI (2) T. 19. P. 221.
2 F. Indians Sasques, ROMAN P. 464. Imported from Bo-
livia.
9H. Indians at Sateysch, SMYTH AND LOWE P. 214.
8P. Paimari, STEERE P. 387.
V5. Maguiritare, PATER SCHMIDT P. 1060.
V8. Peba. " " "
V9. From Timana, REGEL. Pl. 24. Fig. 19.
X. Yuruna, K. v. D. STEINEN (2) P. 259.
X3. Piaroa, R. M. H. M. K. I. 72.
9X. Passe, PATER SCHMIDT P. 1060.
an Found at Serena, Chile. MEYER (1) Fig. 79.
pp Found at Iruya, Argentine. ERIC VON ROSEN (4)
P. 381.

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- 2400 PARENI (?). According to MAX SCHMIDT the Pareni
the way most likely do not use the dancing mask. (4) P. 198.
43. Chiripa, R. M. Tj. 76.
45. Moje, FERN. P. 117.
27. Osa, COOPER, P. 198.
28. Indians Rio Xingó, KARL V. D. SEIDEN (1)
36. Ijes, BOLINDER (4) P. 258.
48. Many tribes in North-western Brazil, KUCH-GRÜN-
BERG (2).
50. Savajó, KASUM P. 307.
50.7. HUNDRICK, UMLA (1) Vol. 2, Tab. 26.
65. Hany, R. M. C.-R. 5.
85. Jari, MARTIN (4) Y. 3, P. 1227.
86. Yaboa, CASTELLAN, Vol. 3, P. 21.
94. Chiquito, HERRERO P. 21.
95. Chiquito, ROSTRADO P. 68.
A. Peruvian coast, Ancón and other places. (Burial
masks). RICHMOND P. 141.
C. Puma de Atacama, BOWEN P. 746.
E. Mask of stone, found at Catamarca, OTERO (3) V
BUTCH P. 57, Fig. 31.
1 B. Ticuna, FATER SCHMIDT P. 1060.
1 H. Cayababa, R. M. F. 4.
9 L. Basiva, ARVILLO (Communicated by Dr. Koch-
Grünberg).
1 M. Indians Darien, OTERO Vol. 2, P. 414; MARTIN
Vol. 1, P. 219. Second Decade. Burial masks of gold.
3 M. Chemos, Cuicas, Timotes etc. Sierra de Merida,
SALAS P. 51.
9 X. Funi, FATER SCHMIDT P. 1060.
V A. Fela, FUEFFO P. 164.
X 5. Vaghen, OTERO P. 198.
19. Pnagur, UMLA (5) P. 18. Burial masks.
10. Ecuador, Golden mask. JOURN. Pl. IV.
11. Quimbaya, Golden mask. JOURN. Pl. IV.
2400 San Mateo at the Oroya-railway, masks of the facial
the way part of human skulls.
• Chanchamayo, FATER SCHMIDT P. 1060.

Scientific 8-4, 4 (1908-1909, 1913) 1920

SP10 Chiriquito SP10 ●

Chase SP8

South American Indians 53

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Map 13. The distribution of vessels with string-holes.

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Table 16,

Vessel with string-holes. Map. 13.

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2. Ashluslay, R. M. A. 1587.
 4. Chiriguano, R. M. E. 987.
 12. Caduvei, BOGGIANI (2) P. 41. Fig. 13.
 - N. Mojos, R. M. T. 577.
 - A. Coast of Peru. Ica. In private collection.
 - N. Upper Rio Parana, MAYNTZHUSEN P. 466.
 - O. Delta de Parana, TORRES (2) P. 87.
 - Ä. Caipipendi, R. M. K. 93.
 - a. i. Manizales, UHLE (1) Vol. 1, Pl. 2, Fig. 10.
 - a. j. Los raudales Rio Orinoco, MARCANO Pl. XXIX.
 - a. k. Saipina, G. M. 15. 2. 7. Fuerte Samaipata, R. M.
 - a. m. Taltal, Chile, EVANS (1) P. 22.
 - c. Marajo, NETTO P. 354. 355.
 - e. Sara, NORDENSKIÖLD (10) Fig. 30.
 - p. San Blas, OUTES (4) P. 264.

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Fig. 39. Human face painted on the border of a vessel from the Chané.
Rio Parapiti. R. M.

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Among the many types of earthen vessel used by the Chiriguano and Chané here are several which are highly reminiscent of types we are acquainted with from the Mountain civilization, e. g. double pitchers. (Fig. 41,*) They do not occur in N. E. Bolivia. DEBENEDETTI¹⁾ has pointed out the similarity between the pottery which he

¹⁾ (2).

dance masks from the Chané. Where the latter learnt their use it is at present impossible to say.

The map 12 and table 15 show us the distribution of the mask in S. America.

The places at which burial masks have been found are indicated in the map by squares. In making out this list I have followed PATER SCHMIDT, to whose statements I am able to make a few additions. The fact of the Ona and Yahgan Indians having masks seems to prove that their use is very ancient in S. America. At a ceremony of exorcism among the Mataco I saw some men with pieces of cloth hanging over their faces. I take this to be the most primitive kind of mask.

Table 15 showing the Distribution in S. America. (map 12) of dancing masks and other masks.

3. Tapiete, R. M. L. 216.
4. Chiriguano, R. M. E. 601.
5. Chané.
8. Lengua, GRUBB Plate P. 180.
10. Araucanians, GUEVARA (I) Fig. 5; PATER SCHMIDT P. 1057.
11. Chamacoco, PATER SCHMIDT P. 1060.
13. Karajá, KRAUSE P. 331.
18. Quichua, ACOSTA T. 2, P. 225; SARMIENTO DE GAMBOA P. 68 (Burial masks); COBO V. 4, P. 102. «Y cada atambor tocaban cuatro indios principales vestidos de muy particular librea con camisetas coloradas hasta los pies con rapacejos blancos y colorados; encima se ponían unas pieles de leones desollados enteros y las cabezas vacías en las cuales les tenían puestas unas patenas, zarcillos en las orejas, y en lugar de sus dientes naturales, otros del mismo tamaño y forma.»
19. Aymara. Mestizos, Bolivia. Quite common during the carnival.

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Chane SF8

South American Indians S3

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Map 12. The distribution of masks.

● = dancing masks. ■ = burial masks and other masks.

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warped so that the completed work may form a ring or not according as it is desired.

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Table 18.

Arawak loom. Map. 15.

2. Ashluslay, Photo in my collection. G. M.
4. Chiriguano, R. M. E. 1037.
5. Chané, R. M. P. 344.
6. Mataco, R. M. M. 1230.
8. Lengua, GRUBB P. 67.
20. Paressi, MAX SCHMIDT (4) P. 214.
21. Caingúa, AMBROSETTI (7) P. 711.
22. Yuracaré, R. M. Y. 598.
31. Emerillon. GORJE (1), Pl. XVI.
36. Ijca, BOLINDER (4) P. 149.
37. Motilon, BOLINDER (4) P. 149.
41. Pauserna, G. M. 15. I. 806.
48. Indians Northwestern Brazil. KOCH-GRÜNBERG (2) Bd (2) P. 211.
62. Chacobo, R. M. Ch. 178.
65. Baure, R. M. C—B. 33.
- IV. Tereno, MAX SCHMIDT (4) P. 214.¹⁾
- 1 C. Paez, PITTIER DE FABREGA Pl. VI.
- 2 M. Wapisiana, FARABEE Pl. VII.

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The loom only occurring among the Chiriguano is a band-loom which is depicted here. This loom is much more akin to the usual Peruvian loom and must be regarded as a western culture-element. (See fig. 55, 4.) East of the Andes the Peruvian loom is unknown except among the Mataco.²⁾

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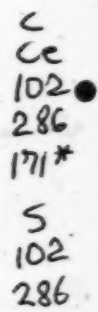
Appertaining to the loom outfit of the Chiriguano and Chané are weaving-implements of bone and wood (fig. 56).

¹⁾ Caduvel, BOGGIANI (2) P. 107. Warp set up as in the loom fig. 55. 1.

²⁾ See Part 1. Fig. 61.

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- = Warp set up as shown in fig. 53.a.
- " " " " " " " " 53.b.
- = It is not exactly known how the warp is set up.

Notes on the Bibliographical maps.

To this bibliography several maps have been added which ought to prove useful from many points of view. *The maps indicate the territories concerning which the authors quoted in parts 1 and 2 made their investigations.*

The first map shows the literature from 1498—1600, the second from 1600—1700, the third from 1700—1800, the fourth from 1800—1900 and the fifth from 1900—1920. We find a separate map of the archaeological literature. Several important works are unfortunately missing which I have not been able to study. It is difficult and expensive work to collect the literature on the S. American Indians. Not the least difficult of access are certain works printed in S. America during the 19th century. For my ethno-geographical studies I have of course read a number of books without finding anything to quote from them and consequently they are not mentioned here. I desired especially to show the merits and demerits of the maps of the distribution of the cultural elements here published. The maps of the authors' names show us the districts from which I have no material at all and those from which I only have the material of older authors, or only of modern writers.

Some authors have not travelled in the territories they have written about, but have drawn from the works of several other authors. The most remarkable existant work of this kind is COOPER's excellent work on all that has been written about the Indian tribes in southernmost S. America. If there were many such compilations, it would not be difficult to draw up maps of the distribution of the various cultural elements.

From the map that indicates about which districts the archeological treatises are written, we can see, even though

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some names are missing, what immense territories in S. America are still entirely unexplored archeologically.

The bibliography includes some authors whose names will not be found in the maps, i. e. FRIEDERICI and PATER SCHMIDT, great as their services to the ethnography of S. America have been. This is because they have written comprehensive works dealing with the ethnography of the whole continent, and not with any particular part of it.

When I have quoted from several works by the same author, these are numbered 1, 2, 3, etc. in the bibliography. The same work has the same number in the First and Second Parts of my own book.

5: Nordenskiöld E-5, 4 (1908-1909, 1913) 1920

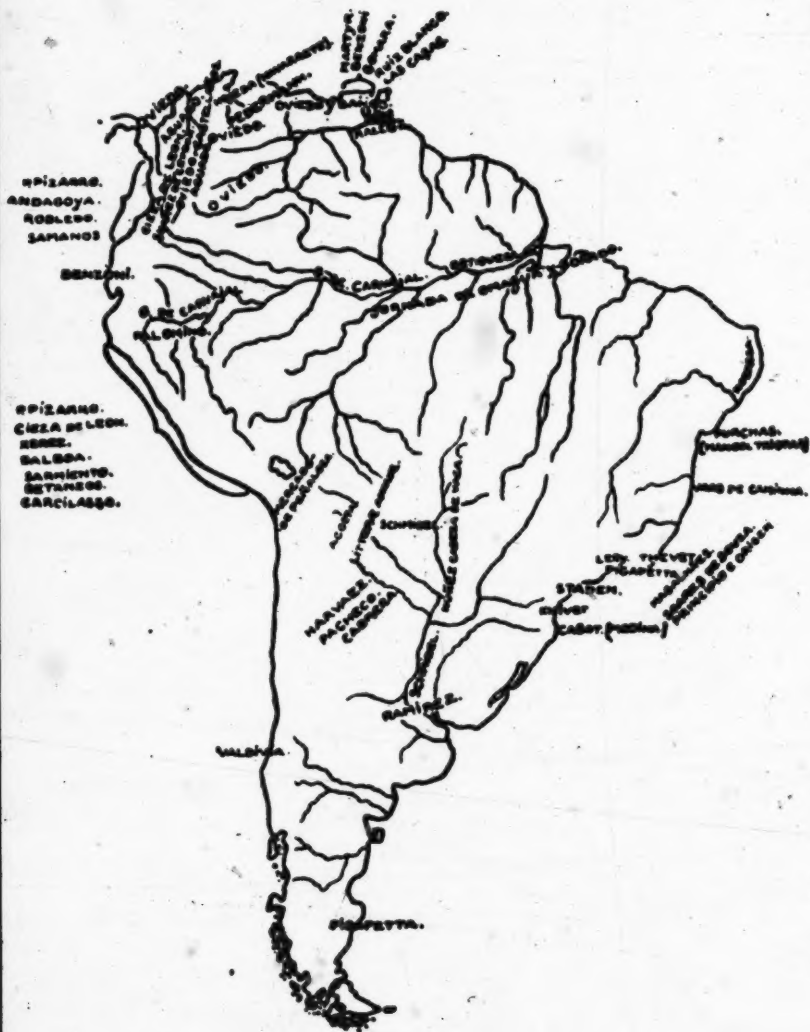
SF10 Chiriguano SF10 ●

Change SFB

South American Indians 53

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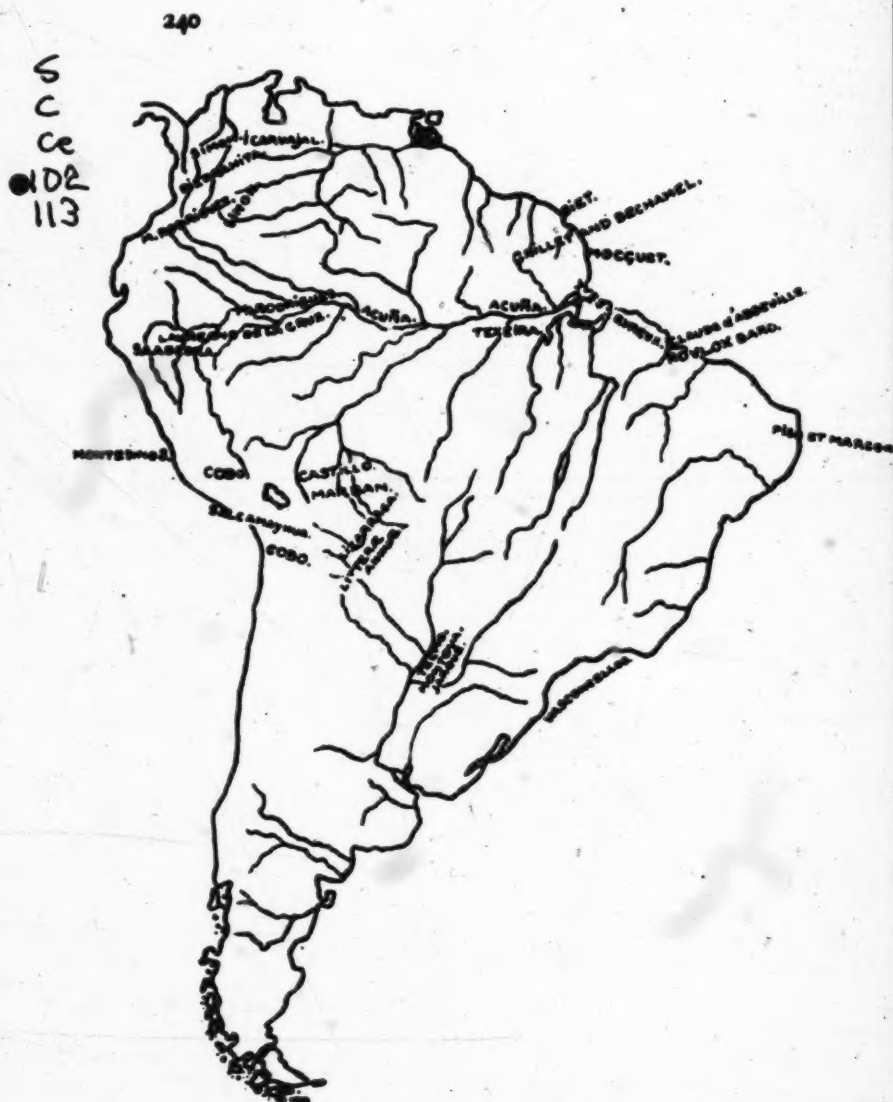
Bibliographical map 1. 1498—1600.

SeNordenakiöld E-5,4(1908-1908, 1913) 1920

SF10 Chiriguano SF10

Chano SF8

South American *Indians* 53



Bibliographical map 2. 1600—1700.

5: Nordenskiöld E-5, 4 (1908-1909, 1913) 1920

SF10 Chiriguano SF10 ●

Chase SFI

Chase SFO
South American Indians S3

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Bibliographical map 3. 1700—1800.

5: Nordenskiöld E-5, 4 (1908-1909, 1913) 1920

SF10 Chiriguano SF10 ●

Chano SF8

South American Indians 53

243

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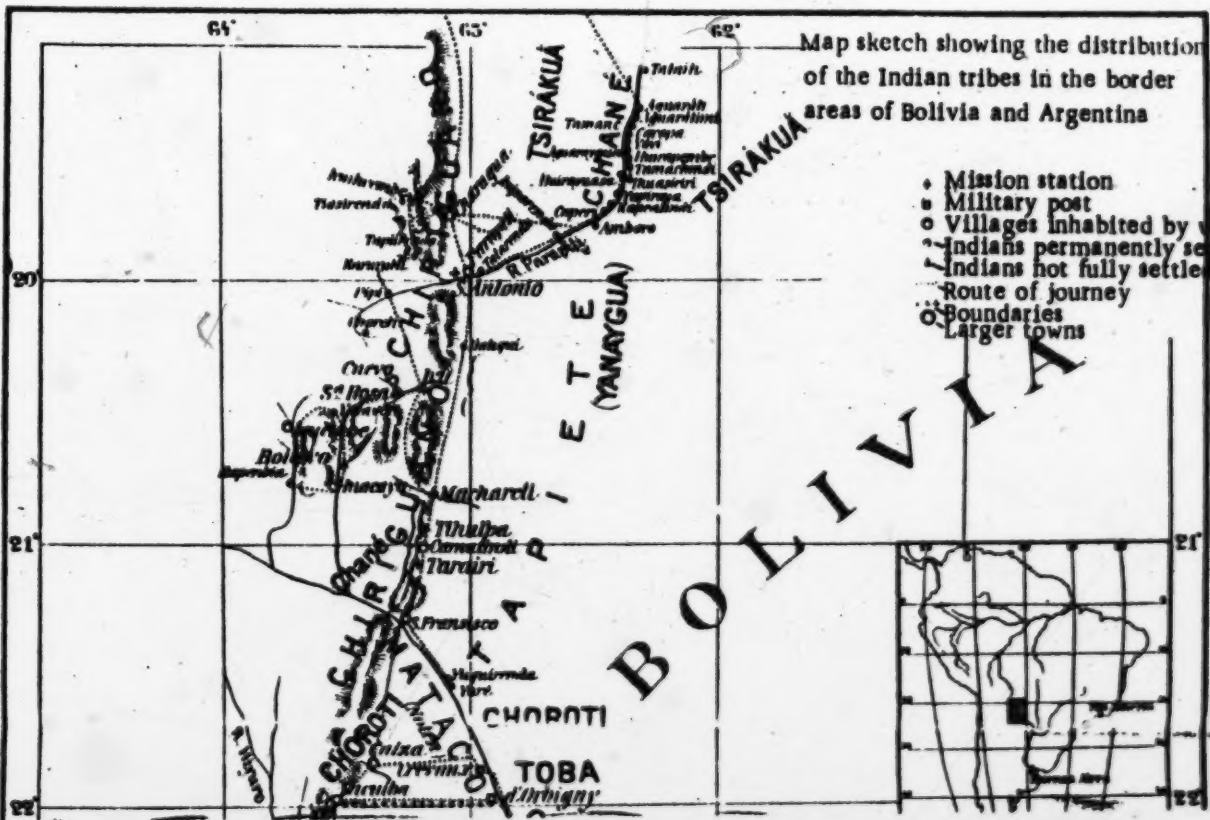
Bibliographical map 3. 1900-1920.

Mataco IT 7
Choroti SK 6
Chane SF 1

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Map sketch showing the distribution of the Indian tribes in the border areas of Bolivia and Argentina

- Mission station
- Military post
- Villages inhabited by whites
- Indians permanently settled
- Indians not fully settled
- Route of journey
- Boundaries
- Larger towns



[End Map(A)]

MATACOSI 7
CHOROTI 5K 6
CHANE 5F 8

Ce
103
131
361
M
102
131
133



[End Map. 7]